IN THE SPECIFICATION

Delete footnote 1 [footnote 1 reads "[1] Note: Cd = aerodynamic drag factor"], at page 3.

At pages 2-3 amend paragraph 3 as follows:

[3] For cost reasons alone, a high interest exists in the field of weapons technology to achieve the desired performance increases with previously introduced existing weapons platforms. One innovative concept in this connection is based on a family of new types of sub-caliber ammunition (frangible, arrow-shaped). This ammunition achieves its desired impact on the target through a conversion of kinetic energy alone, meaning without additional explosive materials. Yet, this new type of ammunition can be fired from standard weapons. The muzzle speed, meaning the speed at which the ammunition component leaves the weapon tube or the kinetic energy with which the projectile hits the target, is vitally important since this new type of ammunition uses only the kinetic projectile energy to achieve the desired impact on the target. The higher the muzzle speed, the more effective the impact on the target due to the fact that the loss of speed is very low (very low Cd[[[1]]] value, wherein Cd is aerodynamic drag factor), in particular with kinetic projectiles of this type. Shortening the flight time and the stabilization of the flight trajectory are additional and important positive aspects, resulting from a high muzzle speed. In addition, this results in lower wind sensitivity and an increase in the first-hit probability.

Please amend paragraph number "[40]", which bridges pages 18-19 as follows:

[40] The batch is then heated to a temperature of 85 °C and is pre-soaked for 15 hours under constant stirring and maintaining of the temperature. Following this, a mixture containing 12.5 kg nitroglycerin and 0.25 kg 2-nitrodiphenyl amine, dissolved in 60 liter ethanol, is added drop by drop during a 30-minute interval at a temperature of 80 °C. The treatment then continues for 2 1/4 hours at an optimum baking mixture setting (propellant powder bed completely

suspended). During a 15-minute interval, a suspension containing 1.97 kg of a non-solid polyester that is highly viscous at room temperature and has a molecular weight of 3000 in 30 kg water (the polyester functions as desensitizer) is subsequently added drop by drop. The mixture is then allowed to process for another 2 hours at a temperature of 80 °C and under constant stirring. Following this, the pressure in the reactor tank is slowly reduced to 600 mbar and a portion of the solvent is distilled out of the batch. The vacuum is then broken and the batch cooled down to room temperature. The bottom valve is opened and the remaining liquid components are allowed to drain out. The remaining moist powder mass is stirred continuously with 100 liter fresh water over a period of 2 hours while the heating is turned off. Following this, the liquid components are again drained out through the bottom valve and the remaining moist powder matrix is removed from the reactor. Polymer desensitizers can be organic ethers or esters having a molecular weight of 100-100000.

Please amend paragraph 62 at page 25, to read as follows:

In summary, it can be said that in addition to the method for producing propellant powders that are known per se, new types of propellant powders are suggested, in which the known blasting oils NGL and DEGN are replaced by sensitivity reducing energetic plasticizing agents; NGL is nitroglycerine and DEGN is diethylene glycol dinitrate. These propellants are less sensitive to vibrations. Crystalline energy carriers can be added to the grain matrix to optimize the performance.

Please delete footnote 2, the very last line of page 25, which reads, "[2]Note: NGL = nitroglycerine DEGN-diethylene glycol dinitrate"